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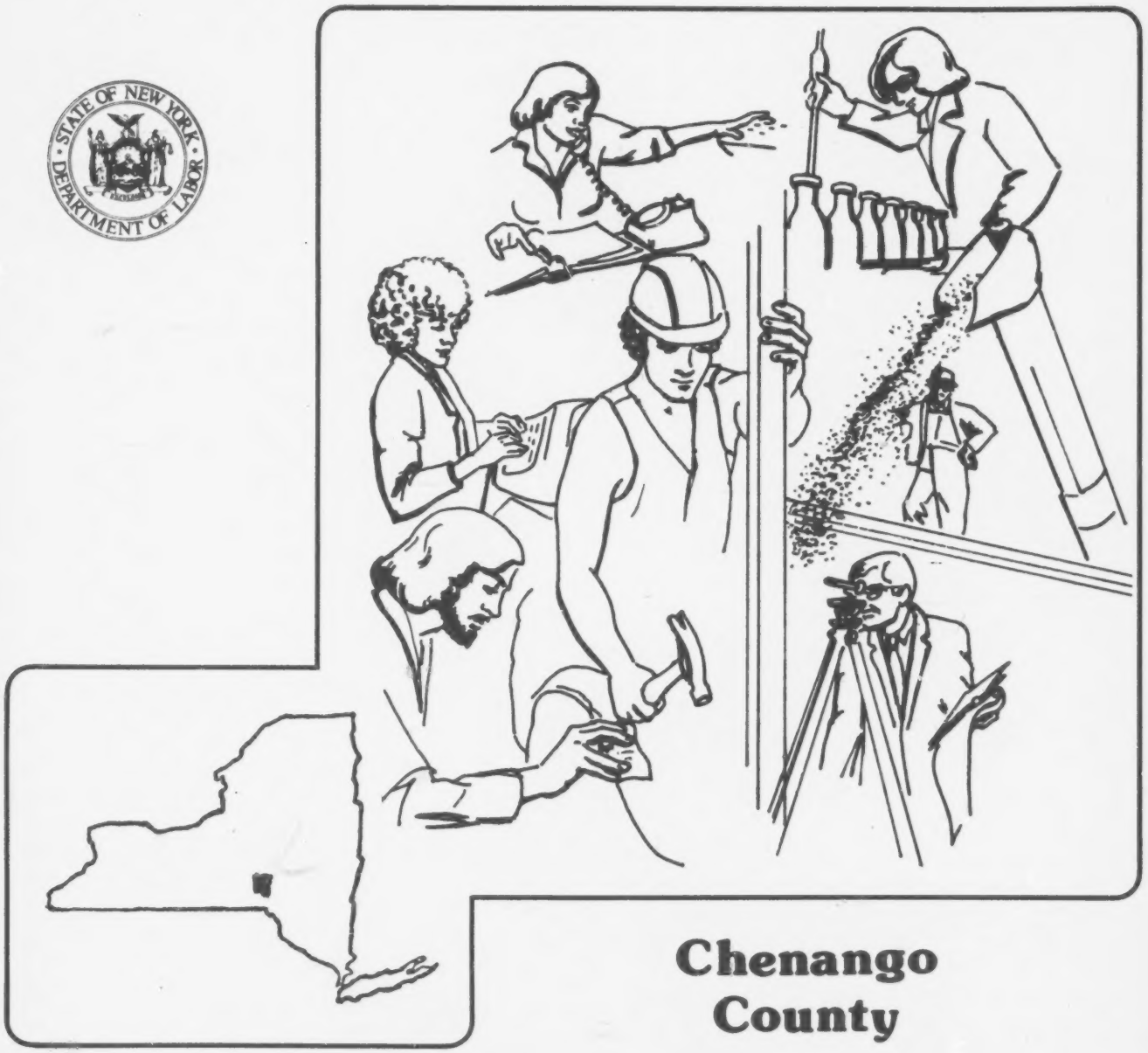
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Chenango County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Louis W. Schisa, Director

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

CHENANGO COUNTY

FALL 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

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INTRODUCTION

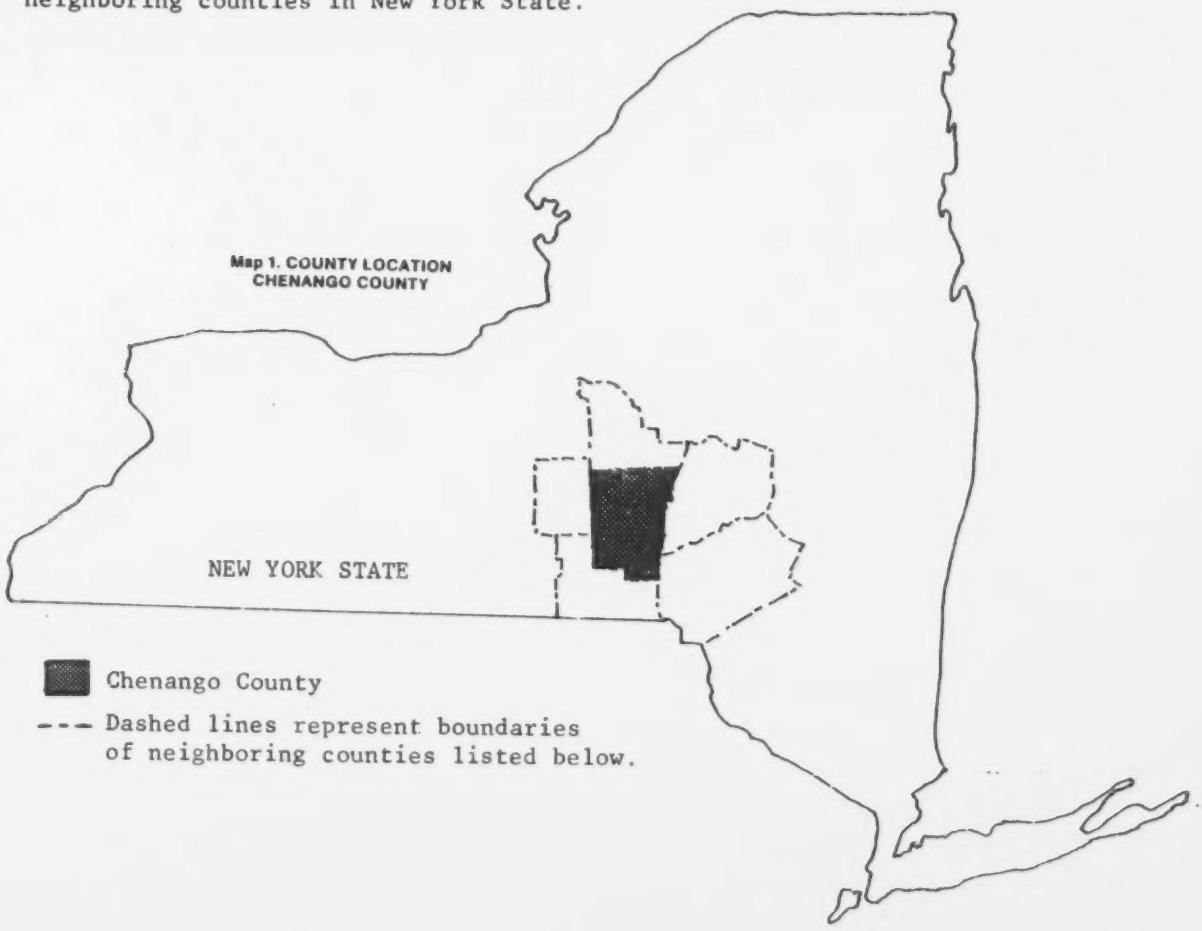
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Chenango County is located in the Southern Tier East Region of New York State, approximately 10 miles northeast of the City of Binghamton and 25 miles southeast of the City of Syracuse. It is bordered by Broome, Cortland, Madison, Otsego, and Delaware counties. Map 1 locates Chenango County and its neighboring counties in New York State.



Map 1. COUNTY LOCATION
CHENANGO COUNTY

Transportation Facilities

Highways--Chenango County is ideally located near the crossroads of primary north-south and east-west highway routes and is within a few hours drive of major metropolitan areas in New York State, neighboring states and Canada. Interstate Route 88 passes through the southern leg of the County linking it directly to the State Capital - Albany and to Binghamton. New York State Route 206 connects the County to interstate Route 81, an important north-south artery, while New York State Routes 8 and 41 provide easy access to Route 17, the Southern Tier Expressway, which extends east to New York City and west to the Pennsylvania border.

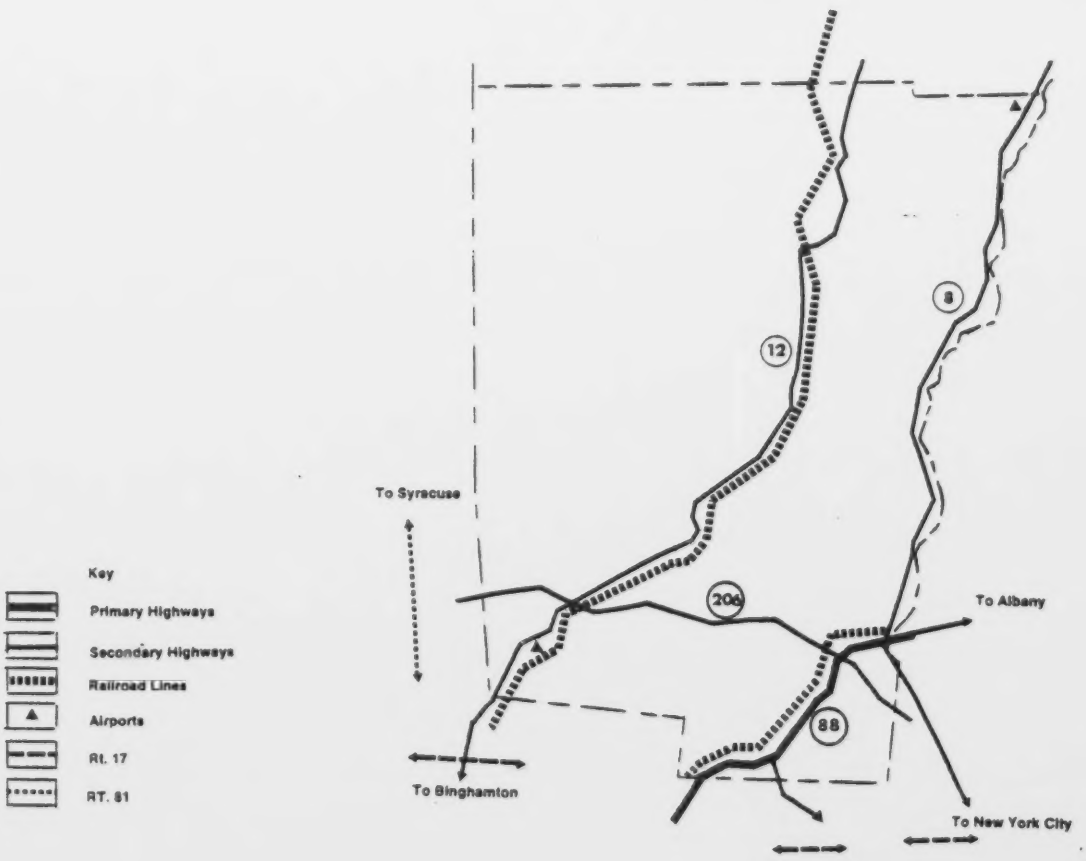
Within Chenango County, a fine network of highways interconnect populated areas in the County and provide excellent commuter routes to firms located in the County and in the Binghamton metropolitan area to the south.

Rail--The Consolidated Rail Corporation (CONRAIL) and the Delaware and Hudson railway operate lines which pass through the County and make freight stops in Greene, Norwich, and Sherburne. Although there are no passenger stations in Chenango County, AMTRAK passenger service is available in Utica and Syracuse.

Air Transportation--Chenango County has two public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Greene airport (located in the Town of Greene) and the Tri-County Airport (located in the Town of Columbus). While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at the nearby Broome County Airport.

Map 2 illustrates the transportation network of Chenango County in 1982.

Map 2. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
CHENANGO COUNTY
1982



Land Characteristics

Broad valleys surrounded by rugged hills dominate the landscape of much of Chenango County. The Susquehanna River Basin is the principal geological feature of southern portions of the County.

In 1968 Chenango County was generally more rural than the State as a whole. Only 1.1 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial uses while woodlands accounted for nearly two-thirds of all land in the County and active agriculture utilized more than one-fifth. Statewide, 4.1 percent of the land was used commercially, industrially or for housing. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land by category of use for 1968.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
CHENANGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Chenango County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	895.5	49,374.4
Active agriculture	22.4	21.9
Woodlands, forest	34.8	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	30.8	17.6
Wet lands	1.8	4.2
Water	0.7	4.6
Residential, high density	0.2	0.7
Residential, medium density	0.2	1.3
Residential, low and other	0.5	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semipublic	0.2	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.1	1.2
Transportation	-	0.5
Inactive or under construction	8.0	6.7

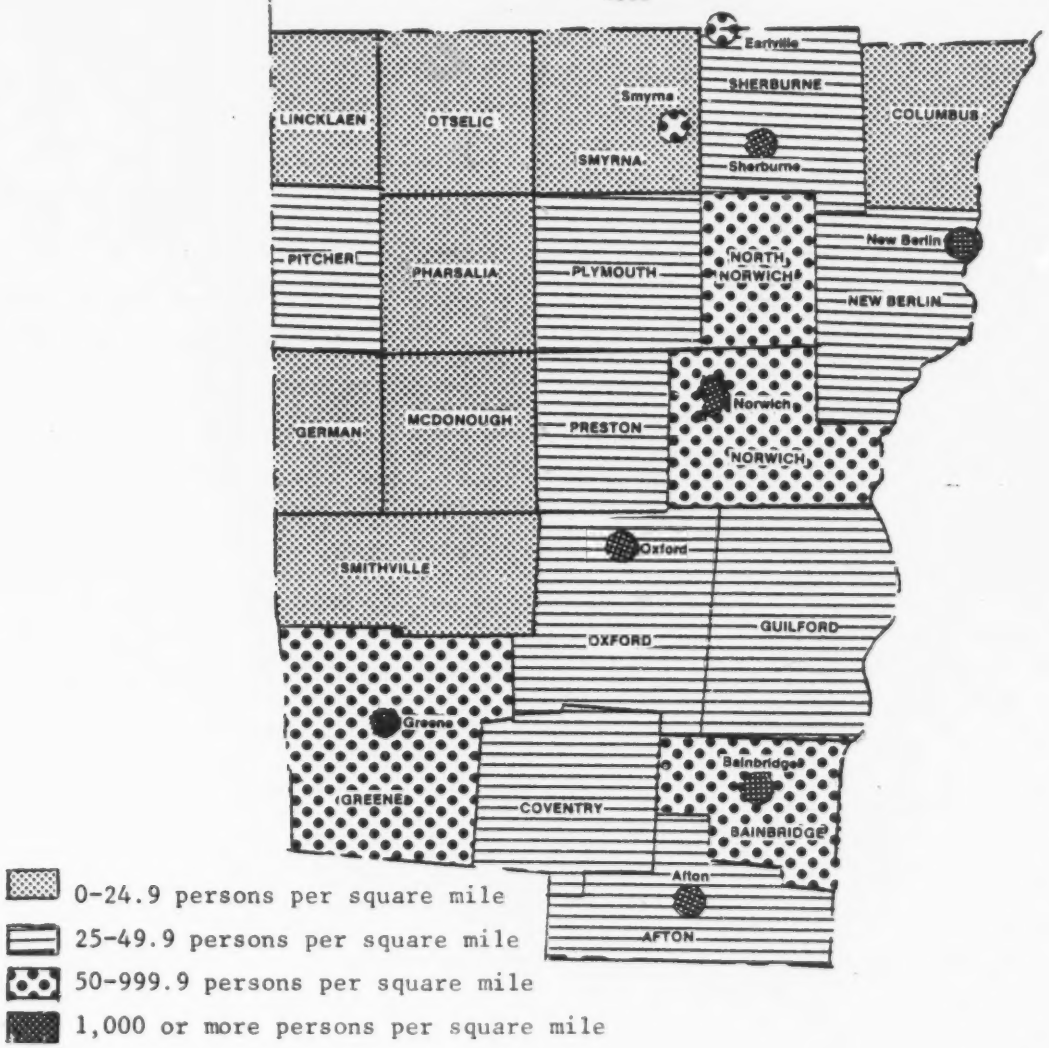
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Chenango County was 49,344. The population density of the County, 55.1 persons per square mile, was far less than the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 52nd among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 3,673.6 persons per square mile in the City of Norwich to a low of 8.7 persons per square mile in the Town of German Town. In general, population densities were greatest in towns and villages along Routes 7 and 12. Map 3 illustrates population densities in Chenango County by village and town for 1980.

Map 3. POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION CHENANGO COUNTY 1980



From 1900 to 1980, Chenango County's population increased by 34.9 percent while New York State's grew by 141.5 percent. Census records indicate that the County's population declined between 1900 and 1930 and then grew moderately during each decade thereafter. A county growth rate of 6.4 percent during the seventies was noteworthy since the statewide population dropped by 3.8 percent during the same period. Graph 1 illustrates population trends and Tables 2 and 3 show population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Chenango County.

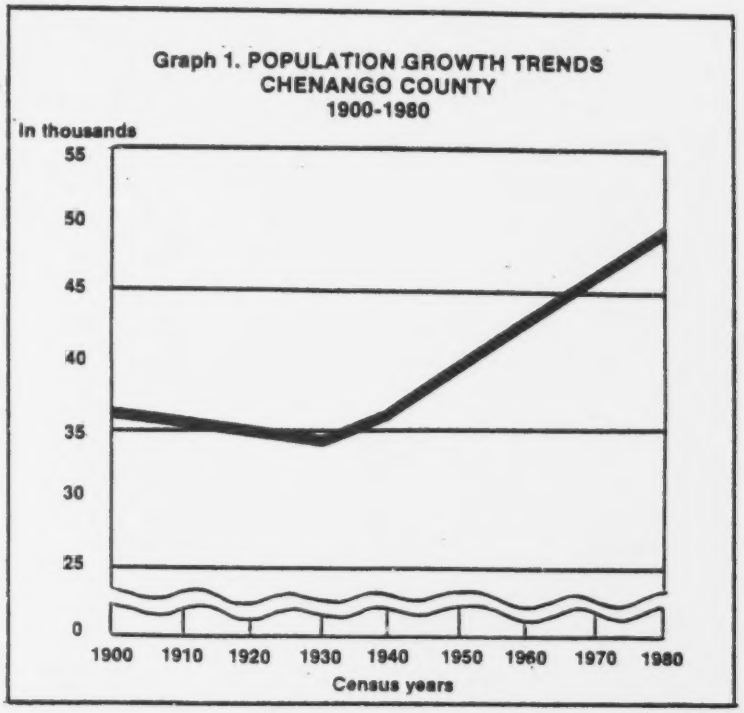


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND CHENANGO COUNTY
1900-1980

Census Year	New York State	Chenango County
1900	7,268,894	36,568
1910	9,113,614	35,575
1920	10,385,227	34,969
1930	12,588,066	34,665
1940	13,479,142	36,454
1950	14,830,192	39,138
1960	16,782,304	43,243
1970	18,241,391	46,368
1980	17,557,288	49,344

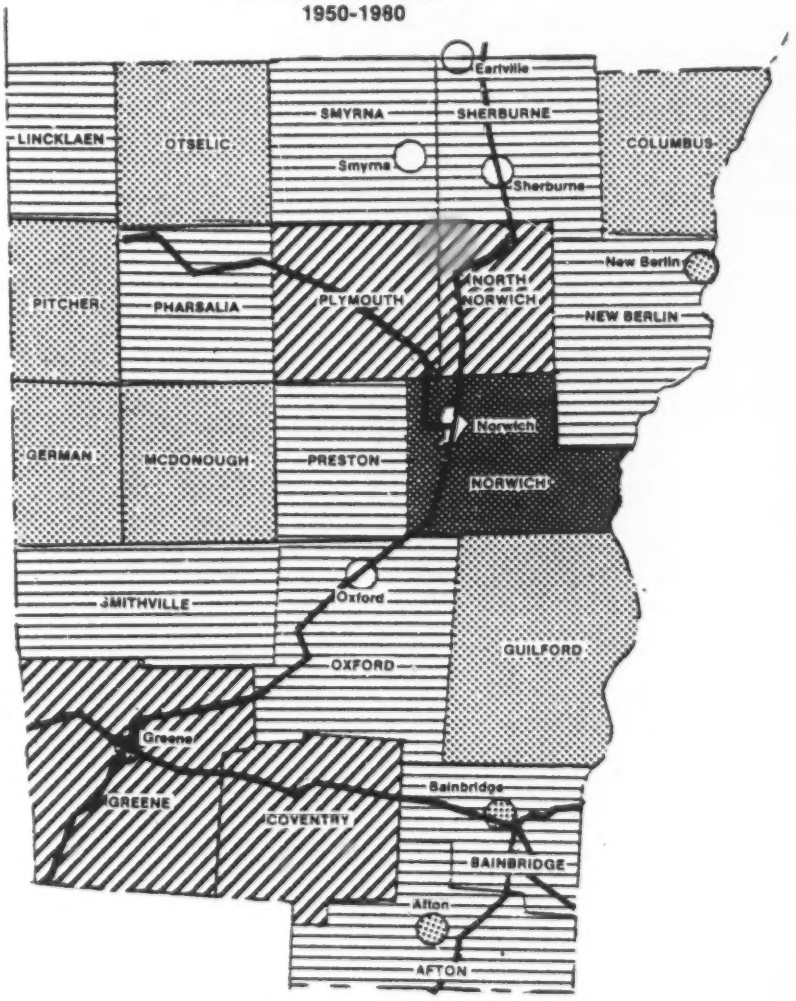
SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population; 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1; and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND CHENANGO COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Chenango County
1900-1910	25.4	-2.7
1910-1920	14.0	-1.7
1920-1930	21.2	-0.9
1930-1940	7.1	5.2
1940-1950	10.0	7.4
1950-1960	13.2	10.5
1960-1970	8.7	7.2
1970-1980	-3.8	6.4
1900-1980	141.5	34.9

Chenango County's population grew 26.1 percent between 1950 and 1980. Growth rates of towns and villages varied considerably from the County rate, however. For example, the Town of Norwich grew by 132.6 percent but the Village of Smyrna declined by 16.4 percent. In general, the population grew most rapidly in two distinct areas of the County: the towns of Norwich, North Norwich, and Plymouth and the towns of Coventry and Greene. Both of these areas became bedroom communities along major commuter routes to larger employment and commercial centers--Norwich and Binghamton, respectively. Minimal growth or population decline occurred in all villages in the County and towns without primary highways passing through them. Map 4 illustrates the pattern of growth in Chenango County over the period 1950 to 1980 while Tables 4 and 5 present the census counts and growth rates by County subdivision for 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980.

Map 4. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION CHENANGO COUNTY 1950-1980



Population decline
0-24.9% growth
25-49.9% growth
50-99.9% growth
100% or more growth
Major commuter routes

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
CHENANGO COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Norwich City	8,816	9,175	8,843	8,082
Places under 2,500				
Afton Village	875	956	1,064	982
Bainbridge Village	1,505	1,712	1,674	1,603
Earlville Village (part)	274	370	377	363
Greene Village	1,628	2,051	1,874	1,747
New Berlin Village	1,178	1,262	1,369	1,392
Oxford Village	1,811	1,871	1,944	1,765
Sherburne Village	1,604	1,647	1,613	1,561
Smyrna Village	269	286	247	225
Towns				
Afton Town	2,047	2,245	2,464	2,728
(Afton Village)	(875)	(956)	(1,064)	(982)
Bainbridge Town	2,706	3,177	3,370	3,331
(Bainbridge Village)	(1,505)	(1,712)	(1,674)	(1,603)
Columbus Town	655	706	723	802
Coventry Town	796	859	974	1,271
German Town	245	253	188	250
Greene Town	3,712	4,624	5,347	5,729
(Greene Village)	(1,628)	(2,051)	(1,874)	(1,747)
Guilford Town	2,283	2,368	2,358	2,442
Lincklaen Town	341	364	414	473
McDonough Town	709	639	703	796
New Berlin Town	2,359	2,633	2,823	3,025
(New Berlin Village)	(1,178)	(1,262)	(1,369)	(1,392)
North Norwich Town	875	1,096	1,579	1,687
Norwich Town	1,738	2,587	3,221	4,042
Otselic Town	896	854	925	955
Oxford Town	3,423	3,457	3,761	3,961
(Oxford Village)	(1,811)	(1,871)	(1,944)	(1,765)
Pharsalia Town	480	515	520	606
Pitcher Town	636	650	627	735
Plymouth Town	858	1,004	1,174	1,515
Preston Town	676	753	714	941
Sherburne Town	3,046	3,338	3,578	3,657
(Earlville Village-part)	(274)	(370)	(377)	(363)
(Sherburne Village)	(1,604)	(1,647)	(1,613)	(1,561)
Smithville Town	845	891	956	1,174
Smyrna Town	996	1,055	1,106	1,142
(Smyrna Village)	(269)	(286)	(247)	(225)
TOTAL: Chenango County	39,138	43,243	46,368	49,344

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report) Table 1.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
CHENANGO COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Norwich City	4.1	-3.6	-8.6	-8.3
Places under 2,500				
Afton Village	9.3	11.3	-7.7	12.2
Bainbridge Village	13.8	-2.2	-4.2	6.5
Earlville Village (part)	35.0	1.9	3.7	32.5
Greene Village	26.0	-8.6	-6.8	7.3
New Berlin Village	7.1	8.5	1.7	18.2
Oxford Village	3.3	3.9	-9.2	-2.5
Sherburne Village	2.7	-2.1	-3.2	-2.7
Smyrna Village	6.3	-13.6	-8.9	-16.4
Towns				
Afton Town	9.7	9.8	10.7	33.3
(Afton Village)	(9.3)	(11.3)	(-7.7)	(12.2)
Bainbridge Town	17.4	6.1	-1.2	23.1
(Bainbridge Village)	(13.8)	(-2.2)	(-4.2)	(6.5)
Columbus Town	7.8	2.4	10.9	22.4
Coventry Town	7.9	13.4	30.5	59.7
German Town	3.3	-25.7	33.0	2.0
Greene Town	24.6	15.6	7.1	54.3
(Greene Village)	(26.0)	(-8.6)	(-6.8)	(7.3)
Guilford Town	3.7	-0.4	3.6	7.0
Lincklaen Town	6.7	13.7	14.3	38.7
McDonough Town	-9.9	10.0	13.2	12.3
New Berlin Town	11.6	7.2	7.2	28.2
(New Berlin Village)	(7.1)	(8.5)	(1.7)	(18.2)
North Norwich Town	25.3	44.1	6.8	92.8
Norwich Town	48.8	24.5	25.5	132.6
Otselic Town	-4.7	8.3	3.2	6.6
Oxford Town	1.0	8.8	5.3	15.7
(Oxford Village)	(3.3)	(3.9)	(-9.2)	(-2.5)
Pharsalia Town	7.3	1.0	16.5	26.2
Pitcher Town	2.2	-3.5	17.2	15.6
Plymouth Town	17.0	16.9	29.0	76.6
Preston Town	11.4	5.2	31.8	39.2
Sherburne Town	9.6	7.2	2.2	20.1
(Earlville Village-part)	(35.0)	(1.9)	(3.7)	(32.5)
(Sherburne Village)	(2.7)	(-2.1)	(-3.2)	(-2.7)
Smithville Town	5.4	7.3	22.8	38.9
Smyrna Town	5.9	4.8	3.3	14.7
(Smyrna Village)	(6.3)	(-13.6)	(-8.9)	(-16.4)
TOTAL: Chenango County	10.5	7.2	6.4	26.1

During the period 1950 to 1980, the proportion of Chenango County's population residing in rural areas increased substantially. In 1950, individuals living outside city or village limits comprised 54.1 percent of the County population. By 1980, rural residents accounted for 64.1 percent of the total. As mentioned previously, the population declined or grew less than 25.0 percent in most villages in the County during the three-decade period. At the same time, rapid population growth occurred in many towns with transportation networks linking them to employment and commercial centers. This trend suggests that as personal transportation facilities improved, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas and commute to their jobs.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Chenango County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 28.4 years in 1970 to 30.7 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 33.6 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 26.8 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in all but one other age category--the 45 to 54 year age group whose members were born during the great depression of the 1930's. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distributions in Chenango County for 1970 and 1980.

Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex of Chenango County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of Chenango County's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Graph 2. COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS CHENANGO COUNTY 1970 AND 1980

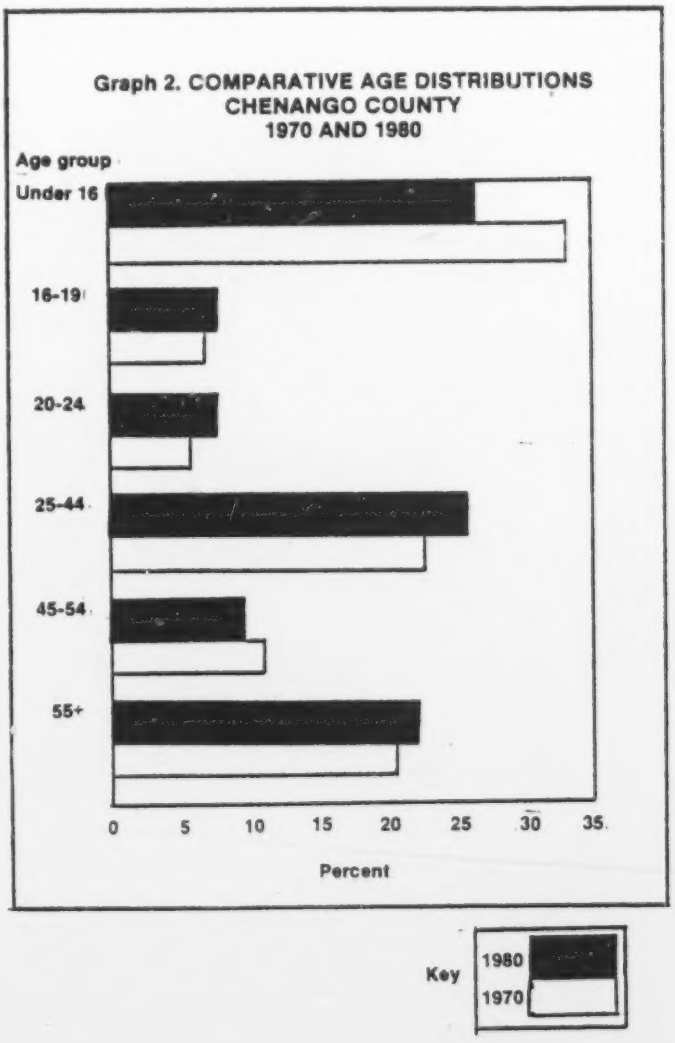


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
CHENANGO COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 years or younger	13,232	26.8	6,723	27.9	6,509	25.7
16-19 years	3,706	7.5	1,870	7.8	1,836	7.3
20-21 years	1,418	2.9	730	3.0	688	2.7
22-29 years	5,840	11.8	2,939	12.2	2,901	11.5
30-44 years	9,203	18.7	4,534	18.9	4,669	18.5
45-54 years	4,885	9.9	2,403	9.9	2,482	9.8
55-64 years	4,898	9.9	2,306	9.6	2,592	10.3
65 years or older	6,162	12.5	2,566	10.7	3,596	14.2
Total	49,344	100.0	24,071	100.0	25,273	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	30.7	29.4	31.9
State	31.9	30.3	33.4

Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
County	100.0	48.8	51.2
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Chenango County's population was 98.9 percent white, 0.5 percent black, 0.1 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.3 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.2 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.5 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Chenango County residents by county subdivision.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
CHENANGO COUNTY
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Chenango County	49,344	48,819	235	66	139	85	247
Afton Town	2,728	2,701	16	6	2	3	6
(Afton Village)	(982)	(981)	(1)	-	-	-	(6)
Bainbridge Town	3,331	3,316	3	2	8	2	1
(Bainbridge Village)	(1,603)	(1,596)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Columbus Town	802	795	5	2	-	-	-
Coventry Town	1,271	1,263	-	4	-	4	8
German Town	250	250	-	-	-	-	2
Greene Town	5,729	5,707	3	3	8	8	16
(Greene Village)	(1,747)	(1,739)	-	(2)	(1)	(5)	(4)
Guilford Town	2,442	2,418	10	1	4	9	5
Lincklaen Town	473	472	-	-	-	1	2
McDonough Town	796	788	-	2	4	2	8
New Berlin Town	3,025	3,009	6	3	7	-	17
(New Berlin Village)	(1,392)	(1,384)	(1)	(2)	(5)	-	(8)
North Norwich Town	1,687	1,666	17	2	2	-	2
Norwich City	8,082	7,920	71	5	72	14	64
Norwich Town	4,042	3,989	23	2	19	9	22
Otselie Town	955	941	1	5	1	7	10
Oxford Town	3,961	3,926	15	9	3	8	27
(Oxford Village)	(1,765)	(1,754)	(8)	-	(2)	(1)	(6)
Pharsalia Town	606	560	34	1	-	11	13
Pitcher Town	735	732	1	2	-	-	3
Plymouth Town	1,515	1,490	10	5	7	3	9
Preston Town	941	924	15	-	-	2	10
Sherburne Town	3,657	3,639	3	11	2	2	16
(Earlville Village-part)	(363)	(358)	-	(4)	-	(1)	-
(Sherburne Village)	(1,561)	(1,550)	(3)	(7)	(1)	-	(12)
Smithville Town	1,174	1,172	2	-	-	-	5
Smyrna Town	1,142	1,141	-	1	-	-	1
(Smyrna Village)	(225)	(225)	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: At the time this report was prepared, 1980 census counts of population by race and Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

In 1980, the nonwhite population of Chenango County was generally younger than the white population. Of the 525 nonwhites in the County, 33.7 percent were 17 years of age or younger and 8.6 percent were 65 years of age or older. Among whites, youth 17 years of age or less made up only 31.2 percent and senior citizens, those 65 years and older, accounted for 12.5 percent. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Chenango County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
CHENANGO COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or over
Total	49,344	3,682	11,718	27,782	6,162
White	48,819	3,628	11,595	27,479	6,117
Black	235	22	47	133	33
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	66	6	13	44	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	139	15	39	80	5
Other	85	11	24	46	4
Spanish origin	247	26	74	124	23
White	195	15	60	97	23

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market in Chenango County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force

A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

Over the period, 1970 to 1980, the labor force composition in Chenango County shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation of women increased 5.7 percentage points (44.5 percent in 1970 to 50.2 percent in 1980) while the male LFPR declined 4.4 percentage points (from 77.6 percent in 1970 to 73.2 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR climbed 1.0 percent as the growth in female participation more than offset the decrease in male participation. In general, the changes in the LFPR of men and women in the County followed statewide and national trends but the male rate declined more and the female rate increased less than for either the State or the nation. Table 9 presents the LFPR for Chenango County, New York State, and the United States.

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Chenango County	
Overall	60.2	61.2	+1.0
Male	77.6	73.2	-4.4
Female	44.5	50.2	+5.7
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+7.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

The resident labor force of Chenango County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older). Table 10 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974 to 1981.

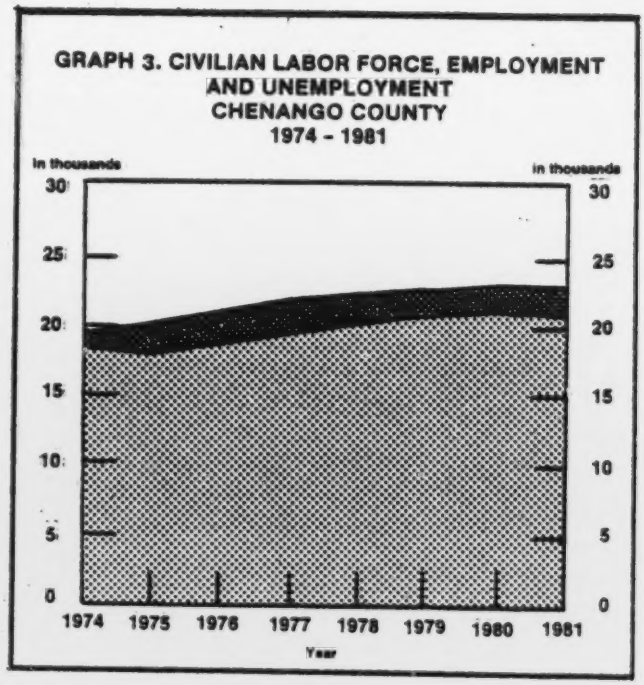
Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
CHENANGO COUNTY
1974 - 1981

(In thousands)

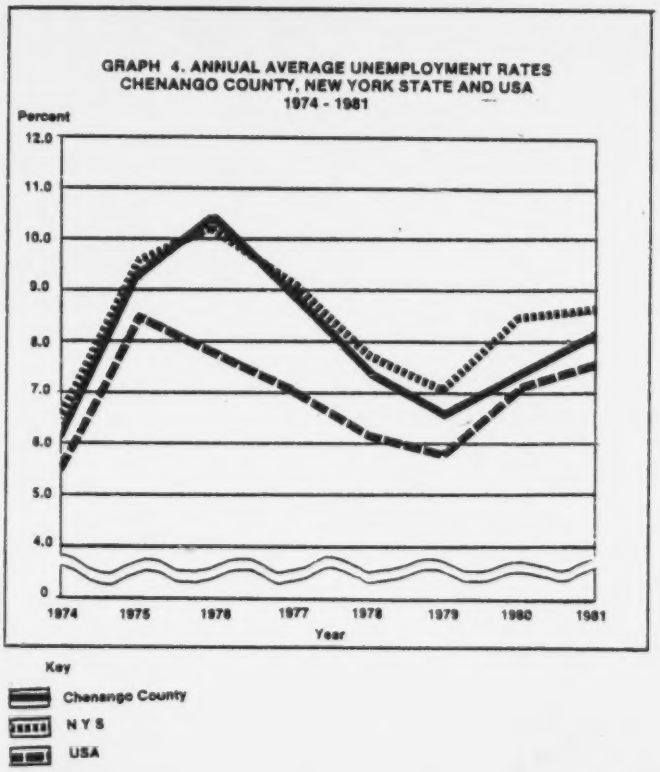
Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Civilian labor force, total	19.8	20.1	21.0	21.7	22.2	22.5	22.9	22.6
Employment	18.6	18.3	18.8	19.7	20.5	21.0	21.2	20.7
Unemployment	1.2	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8
Unemployment rate	6.1	9.3	10.5	8.9	7.3	6.6	7.4	8.1

From 1974 to 1981, Chenango County's civilian labor force grew 14.4 percent, an annual average growth rate of 2.0 percent compared with average yearly growth rates of 0.9 percent for New York State and 2.6 percent for the nation. The rate of growth in the County's labor force actually varied considerably over the period. Expansion was most rapid in 1976 as the national economy recovered from the 1973-1975 recession. The labor force continued growing through 1980 and then retreated slightly in 1981. The changes in the number of employed persons in the County followed the general growth trends of the labor force. The largest employment gains occurred in 1977 and helped to ease the unemployment rate down from the levels which lingered after the recession.

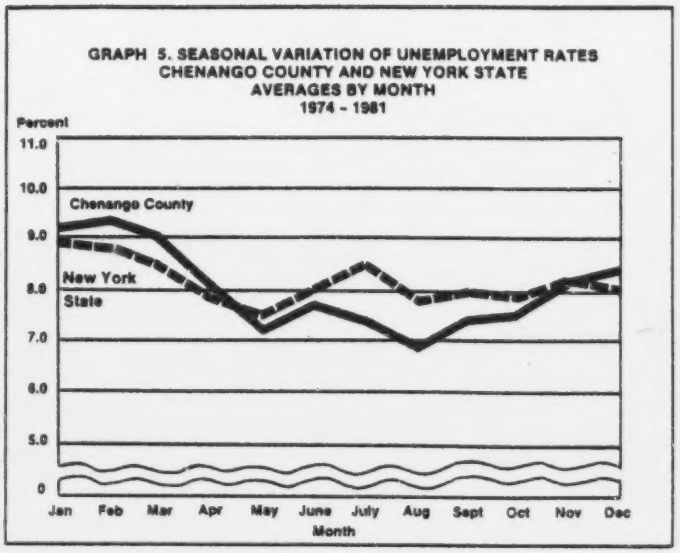
Unemployment is usually a lagging indicator of changes in economic activity. The number of Chenango County residents who were seeking work but were unable to find it remained high even after the economy had begun its recovery from the 1973-1975 recession. The tally of the unemployed peaked in 1976 before the momentum of the recovery stimulated significant hirings and recalls. Graph 3 illustrates the growth trends of Chenango County's labor force and its components--during the period 1974 to 1981.



During the 1974-1981 period, Chenango County's unemployment rate generally followed swings in the statewide and national unemployment rates. The County rate, however, consistently exceeded the national rate but was usually lower than the State rate. The County also reacted more to the ups and downs of the business cycle than did either the State or the nation. For example, the impact of the 1973-1975 recession was more severe in the County but was followed by a stronger recovery. Graph 4 illustrates the trends in annual unemployment rates for Chenango County, New York State, and the United States during the period 1974-1981. Note that the County's rates fluctuated more than the State or national rates.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were much more pronounced for Chenango County than for New York State. In both the County and the State unemployment rates were typically highest in mid-winter and lowest in mid- to late-summer because the agricultural, construction, recreation, and tourism industries are operating at peak levels. Graph 5 depicts the seasonal trends in the unemployment rates of Chenango County and New York State during the period 1974 to 1981.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Chenango County

A local economy, such as that of Chenango County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

The labor force in Chenango County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagrecultural wage and salary employment in Chenango County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1979-1981) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1979-1981

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Chenango County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	38.4	20.2	22.7
Durable goods	18.9	10.4	13.6
Nondurable goods	19.5	9.8	9.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	61.6	79.8	77.3
Construction	1.9	2.9	4.8
Transportation, communication, and utilities	3.8	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	17.0	20.3	22.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.4	8.7	5.7
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	11.9	23.8	20.8
Government	22.6	18.1	17.7

Chenango County specialized in manufacturing durable and nondurable goods during the period 1979 to 1981. Firms which constructed durable goods provided 18.9 percent of the County's nonagricultural jobs and companies producing nondurable goods accounted for 19.5 percent. Statewide only 10.4 percent of nonfarm workers were involved in the production of durable goods and 9.8 percent of the nonagricultural jobs were in industries manufacturing nondurable goods. Chenango County also specialized in government services. Government employers accounted for 22.6 percent of the County's nonagricultural jobs while employing only 18.1 percent in the State and 17.7 percent nationally. The major industrial and commercial employers in Chenango County are listed below. Durable goods manufacturing firms are identified with an asterisk.

Firm	Product
Borden, Inc.	casein and resin glues
Branem Industries, Inc.*	metal stampings and wire forms
Champion Products, Inc.	knitted underwear and outerwear
Chenango and Unadilla Telephone Corporation	communications
General Instrument Corp.*	antennas
Gladding Corp.	fishing tackle
Mortan-Norwich Products, Inc.	drugs
National Bank and Trust Co.	finance
NYS Electric & Gas Corp.	utilities
Norwich Shoe Co., Inc.	infant's shoes
The Raymond Corp.*	material handling equipment
Simmonds Precision Prod., Inc.*	aerospace electrical systems
Sunbeam Corp.*	fireplace furnishings
Victory Markets	supermarkets

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Chenango County

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even from county to county. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for Chenango County, New York State, and the nation.

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 32.6 percent while employment in manufacturing grew only 7.8 percent. New York State's economy did not expand nearly as much as the nation's. In New York State, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods); construction; and transportation, communication, and public utilities. With the exception of services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, New York State experienced only modest gains in other industry divisions (wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and government).

The rate of growth of Chenango County's nonfarm employment exceeded the State's but was less than the nation's over the period. The 13.2 percent growth rate of manufacturing employment in the County was far greater than the national rate and in direct contrast to the statewide declining rate. A large increase in durable goods manufacturing employment was responsible for the County's strong growth in the manufacturing sector. Significant growth occurred in all but one of Chenango County's nonmanufacturing divisions. Only construction employment failed to expand, remaining constant over the period.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK STATE, AND CHENANGO COUNTY THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1979-81

Industrial sector	Chenango County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	+21.4	+2.2	+26.0
Manufacturing	+13.2	-12.5	+7.8
Durable goods	+57.9	-3.6	+12.7
Nondurable goods	-9.1	-20.4	+1.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	+25.6	+6.7	+32.6
Construction	0.0	-22.9	+17.8
Transportation, communication, and utilities	+50.0	-10.4	+14.0
Wholesale and retail trade	+17.4	+2.1	+32.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	+75.0	+6.4	+36.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+26.7	+24.0	+51.2
Government	+24.1	+6.0	+24.5

As mentioned previously, changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries grew over a specific period, the relative share of total employment attributable to each industry would change unless the growth rates of all industries were equal. In Chenango County, nonmanufacturing employment grew nearly twice as rapidly as manufacturing employment. Consequently, the percentage share of total employment involved in nonmanufacturing increased while the share working in manufacturing dropped. Similar shifts occurred in the relative importance of other industries in the County, reflecting a broad range of growth rates. The change in the distribution of Chenango County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1979-1981 CHENANGO COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1979-1981	Changes from 1970-1972 to 1979-1981
Nonagricultural employment, total	13,100	15,900	2,800
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	40.5	38.4	-2.1
Durable goods	15.3	18.9	+3.6
Nondurable goods	25.2	19.5	-5.7
Nonmanufacturing total	59.5	61.6	+2.1
Construction	2.3	1.9	-0.4
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.1	3.8	+0.7
Wholesale and retail trade	17.6	17.0	-0.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.0	4.4	+1.4
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	11.4	11.9	+0.5
Government	22.1	22.6	+0.5

Labor Market Stability in Chenango County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover is an economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities. This is reflected by low quit rates.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 14 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Chenango County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 19 manufacturing firms.

Table 14. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS CHENANGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE JANUARY 1981 TO DECEMBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Chenango County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	3.1	3.6
New hires	1.5	1.9
Recalls	1.1	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	3.0	3.7
Quits	2.2	1.1
Layoffs	0.7	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Chenango County's labor market is slightly more stable than the statewide labor market. In the County, total accessions averaged 3.1 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from January 1981 through December 1981 while total separations averaged 3.0 per 100 over the period. Statewide, there were 3.6 accessions per 100 manufacturing jobs and 3.7 separations per 100 jobs.

New hires in Chenango County averaged 1.5 per 100 employees, while averaging 1.9 per 100 employees statewide. Recalls in the County averaged 1.1 per 100 employees compared with 1.4 per 100 statewide. Quits in Chenango County averaged 2.2 per 100 employees, double the quit rate statewide. Layoffs, however, occurred at a much lower rate in the County than statewide--0.7 per 100 jobs compared to 1.9 per hundred.

Industrial Conflicts

There were no labor strikes in Chenango County during the period January 1, 1981 and August 31, 1982.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions

From January 1979 through March 1982 several changes occured in Chenango County's total employment as a result of industrial expansions and contractions. A gain of 320 jobs directly associated with industrial changes outweighed the reported loss of 277 jobs. The largest single increase in employment was a gain of 100 jobs at Branem Industries in Greene. A loss of 102 employees at the American Plastics Division of Bainbridge Plastics Corporation was the largest single job loss. The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major manufacturing firms in Chenango County during the period are shown in Table 15.

Table 15. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
CHENANGO COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - MARCH 1982

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Lily-White Sales Co. Div. Sherburne Chesebrough-Pond's, Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	NA
Norwich Eaton Pharm. Co. North Norwich Morton-Norwich Prod., Inc.	Equipment expansion	+25
Branem Industries, Inc. Greene	Addition to an existing facility	+100
Bennett-Ireland, Inc. Woods Corners Sunbeam Corp.	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in County	NA
Ivon R. Ford, Inc. McDonough	Complete closing of facility	-70
Upland Stove Co., Inc. Greene	Intercounty expansion in a new building	+35
Hospital Products Div. Sherburne Chesebrough-Pond's, Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	+40
Raymond Corp. Greene	Addition to an existing facility	NA
American Plastics Div. Bainbridge Bainbridge Plas. Corp.	Contraction of a facility (partial closing)	-102
Chemical Div. Bainbridge Borden, Inc.	Contraction of a facility (partial closing)	-80
Consumer Products Div. Bainbridge Borden, Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	NA
Automecha Ltd. Oxford	Expansion in a new building at a different location in same County	+30
Norwich Togs, Inc. Norwich Pilgrims Infants Wear, Inc.	Expansion in a new building at a different location in same County	+60
Metal Systems, Inc. Greene Bio Medic Corp.	Moved out of State	-25
Engine Systems Div. Norwich Simmonds Precision Products, Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	NA
Mid-York Press, Inc. Sherbourne	Branch facility in an existing facility	+10
Najarian Narrow Fabrics, Inc. Greene CM Offray & Son, Inc.	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in same County	+20

NA = Not available.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Chenango County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 16 presents personal income of Chenango County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 16. PERSONAL INCOME OF CHENANGO COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE 1974 AND 1978

(In millions)

Source	1974	1978	Change 1974 to 1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	220.5	291.6	71.1	32.2	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	152.9	200.2	47.3	30.9	69.3	68.7
Property income	33.4	42.4	9.0	26.9	15.2	14.5
Transfer payments	34.2	49.0	14.8	43.3	15.5	16.8

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in Chenango County climbed 32.2 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because the growth rate of transfer payments exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 68.7 percent of the total personal income of Chenango County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 16.8 percent of personal income in Chenango County and property income added 14.5 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing employers were the largest source of labor and propritors' income in Chenango County in 1978 when they accounted for 42.2 percent of the total. Government employers were a distant second, adding 16.6 percent. Graph 6 illustrates the proportion of total Chenango County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in 1978.

Income derived from agriculture and manufacturing accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State as a whole. All other industry divisions provided roughly the same percentage share or less. Table 17 compares 1978 levels and percent distribution of labor and proprietors' income earned in Chenango County with that earned in the State, by industry.

Graph 6. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
CHENANGO COUNTY
1978
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

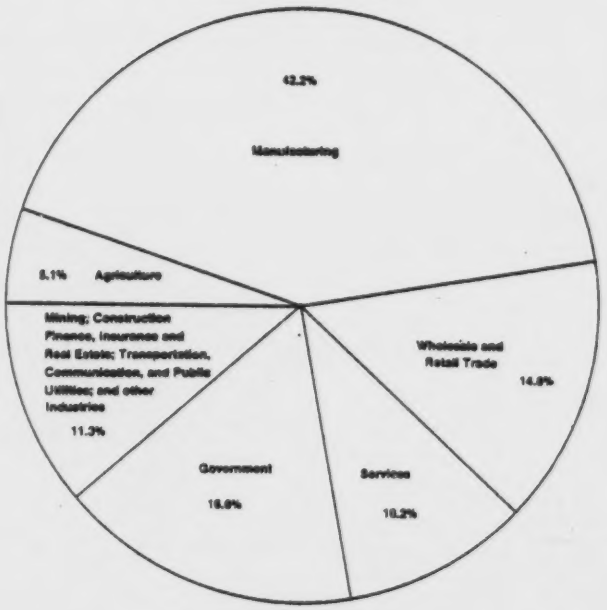


Table 17. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN CHENANGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978

($ millions)

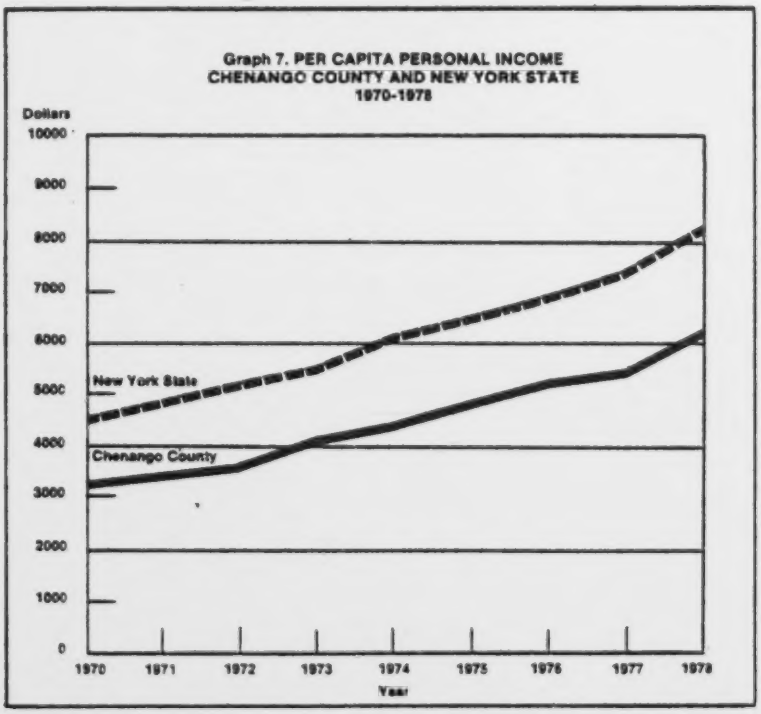
Industry	Chenango County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	197.4	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	10.1	5.1	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	83.4	42.2	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	0.1	0.1	200.9	0.2
Construction	5.3	2.7	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	28.8	14.6	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8.1	4.1	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	7.8	3.9	9,956.9	9.0
Services	20.1	10.2	23,928.3	21.5
Other	1.0	0.5	305.9	0.3
Government	32.7	16.6	17,757.5	16.0

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence locations of the workers.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1978, Chenango County's labor and proprietors' income was $200.2 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 16) and $197.4 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 17). This difference is relatively small and indicates that the number of County residents commuting to jobs in other counties is nearly equal to the number of workers from other counties traveling to jobs in Chenango County.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Chenango County was $6,063 and ranked 50th among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230. Graph 7 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Chenango County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, Chenango County's per capita income grew by 85.6 percent while the State figures increased by 78.7 percent.



Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Chenango County industries whose employees are covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, firms providing transportation, communication, and utilities services paid the highest weekly wage during the period 1976 to 1981. Agriculture and mining were generally the lowest paying industries during the period. Table 18 presents the average weekly wages paid by Chenango County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance during the period 1975 to 1981.

Table 18. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
CHENANGO COUNTY
1975 - 1981

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total	166	178	189	191	204	227	249
Agriculture	119	135	134	145	150	143	168
Mining	135	130	142	148	-	-	-
Construction	155	152	165	172	184	201	219
Manufacturing-durable goods	194	204	218	225	245	263	298
Nondurable goods	176	195	208	223	243	265	294
Transportation, communication, and utilities	230	248	270	298	318	337	369
Wholesale trade	158	170	169	185	195	212	228
Retail trade	136	150	158	167	180	191	201
Finance, insurance and real estate	149	158	172	181	201	212	226
Service	136	138	142	155	162	189	210
Government	237	246	251	127	146	177	186

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying jobs included in the government category of Table 18 and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality, the actual weekly wages in the government sector did not experience the drop indicated in the table.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually release data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs.

Table 19 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Chenango County. Table 20 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 19. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR CHENANGO COUNTY, 1983

Income level	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	4,680	6,220	7,760	9,300	10,840	12,380
Farm family	4,010	5,310	6,610	7,910	9,210	10,510
Lower Living Standard Income levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,820	6,260	8,600	10,610	12,520	14,640
85 percent LLSIL	4,640	7,600	10,440	12,890	15,210	17,780
100 percent LLSIL	5,460	8,940	12,280	15,160	17,890	20,920

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 20. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
CHENANGO COUNTY
1983 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	3,900
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	4,900
85 percent LLSIL	6,300
100 percent LLSIL	8,100

V. Social Program Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During the 1981 Calendar Year, an average of 1,004 Chenango County residents received public assistance payments each month. Monthly benefit payments for the County averaged $104.30 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month during 1981, an average of 83.7 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program, 13.8 percent received Home Relief payments, and 2.3 percent were recipients of Emergency Assistance to Families. Table 21 presents the monthly distribution of public assistance recipients by program in Chenango County during 1981.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
CHENANGO COUNTY
1981

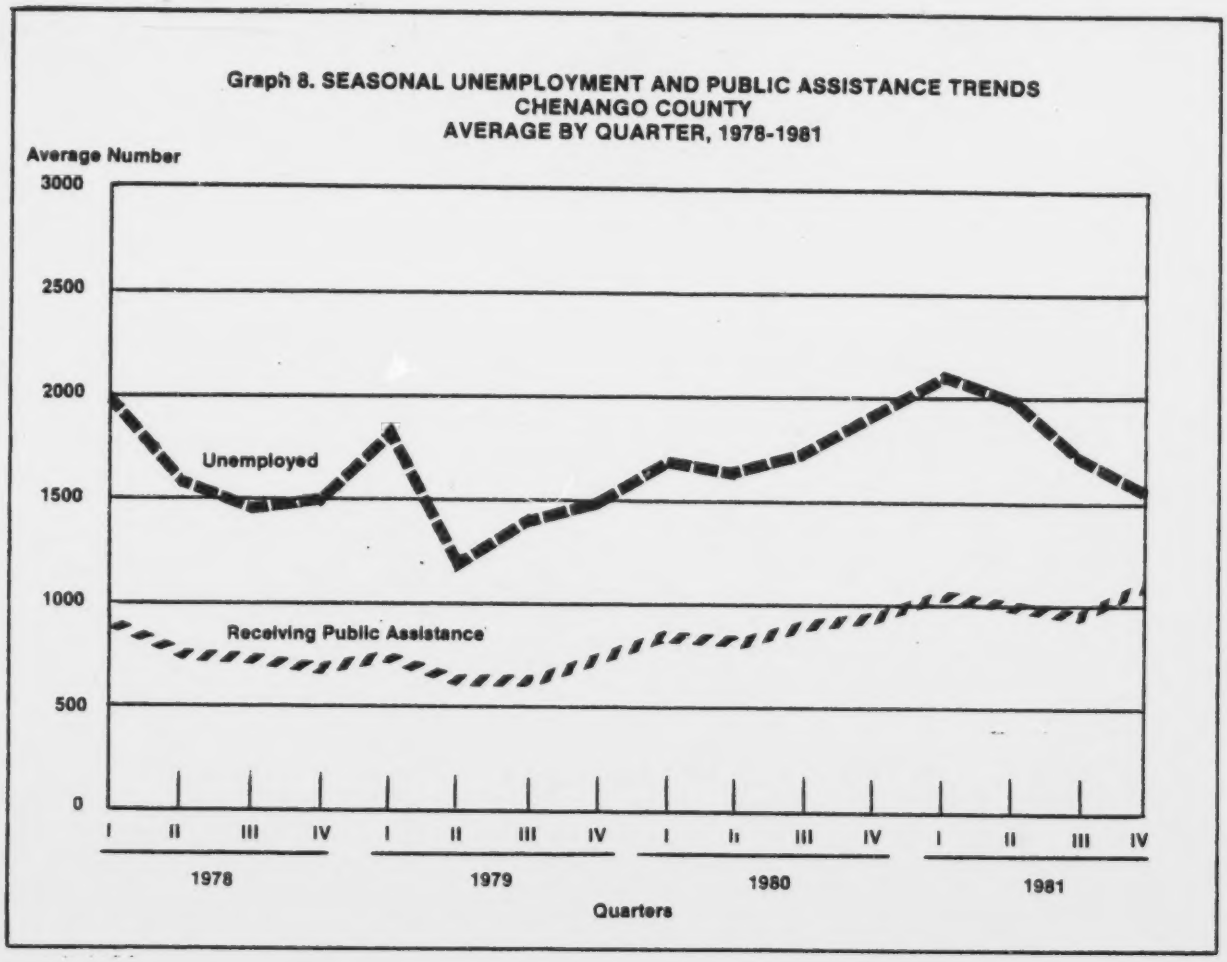
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	1,053	845	161	45	2
February	1,038	827	182	26	3
March	1,026	829	163	32	2
April	1,013	840	159	12	2
May	985	834	142	7	2
June	985	815	146	23	1
July	989	846	131	11	1
August	952	816	110	26	-
September	964	844	115	5	-
October	1,000	867	104	26	3
November	1,012	863	119	27	3
December	1,033	856	135	41	1
12-month average	1,004	840	139	23	2

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Chenango for 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1981.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, is apparent when the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment are compared to public assistance trends. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.



Both Table 21 and Graph 8 illustrates the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 8, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends of public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollments in public and non-public schools in Chenango County totaled 11,786 during the 1980-1981 school year. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 51.1 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 48.9 percent. Enrollment statewide was, by comparison, more evenly divided, with 50.2 percent of the students at the elementary level and 49.8 percent at the secondary level. This indicates that the County's student population is slightly younger than that of the State as a whole.

Public schools accounted for 96.9 percent of total school enrollments in Chenango County compared with 83.1 percent for the State. Table 22 presents the distribution of students in Chenango County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
CHENANGO COUNTY
1980 - 1981

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	6,026	5,760	11,786
Public	5,743	5,673	11,416
Non-public	283	87	370

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From the 1979-1980 school year to 1980-1981, both the State and Chenango County experienced declines in school enrollment. Total enrollment declined at a slightly faster rate statewide than in the County but when public schools were considered alone, the enrollment drop was more rapid in the County. Most noteworthy was the 43.97 percent increase in private school enrollments in Chenango County. This growth rate far exceeded the rate of increase in public school enrollments statewide. Table 23 shows the year-to-year trend in school enrollment for New York State and Chenango County.

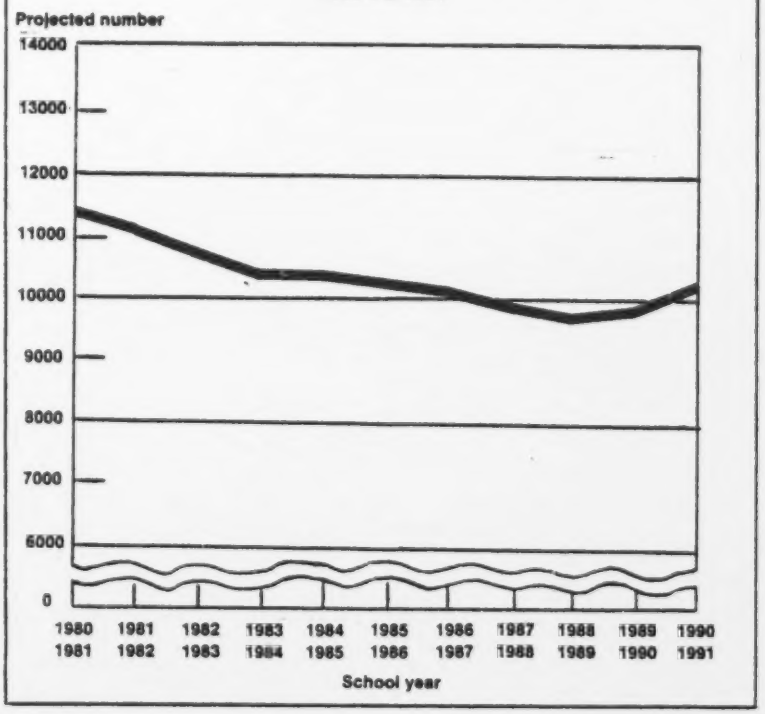
Table 23. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND CHENANGO COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 to 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.21
Chenango County	12,083	11,786	-2.46
Public	11,826	11,416	-3.47
Non-public	257	370	43.97

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Public school enrollments in the County are projected to continue declining through most of the eighties and then turn up slightly after the 1988-1989 school year. During the 10-year period following the 1980-1981 school year, enrollments are expected to drop 11.5 percent from 11,416 to 10,108 students. Graph 9 illustrates projected trends of public school students for Chenango County for the period 1980-1981 to 1990-1991.

Graph 9. PROJECTED TRENDS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS
CHENANGO COUNTY
1980 TO 1991



There were 893 graduates of Chenango County high schools in 1980. Just under half planned to continue their education, compared to more than two-thirds statewide. The percentages of Chenango County graduates entering the military or seeking employment exceeded the proportion of graduates making these choices statewide.

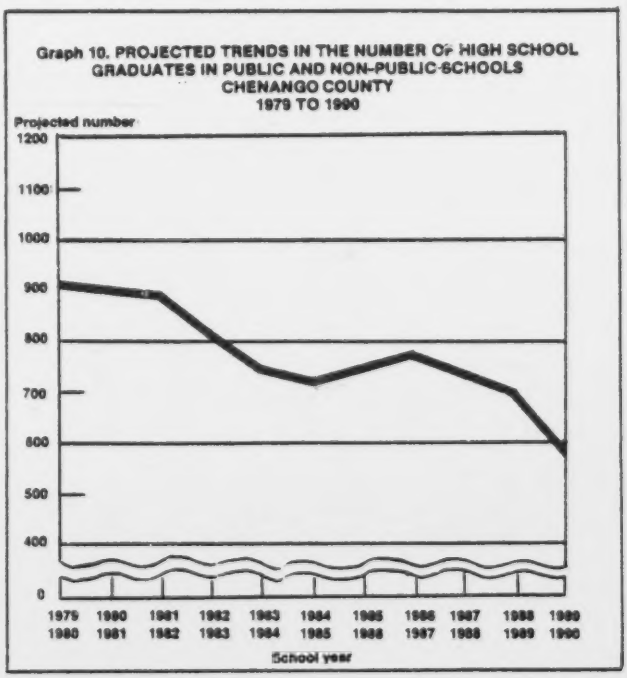
Table 24 presents the intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Chenango County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980
PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE AND CHENANGO COUNTY
FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military Service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Chenango County	893	21.7	24.3	3.1	39.5	6.4	4.9
Public	893	21.7	24.3	3.1	39.5	6.4	4.9
Non-public	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

The size of Chenango County's high school graduating class is projected to drop through most of the decade of the eighties with only slight interuptions in this trend occuring in the 1985-1986 and 1986-1987 school years. Graph 10 illustrates the projected trends in the number of graduating seniors in Chenango County over the period 1979 to 1990.



Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year 99.1 percent of the student population in Chenango County was white. The remaining 0.9 percent were distributed as follows: 0.4 percent black, 0.1 percent Hispanic, and 0.4 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The highest concentration of minority students was reported in the Norwich school district. The Mount Upton and South New Berlin school districts indicated that there were no minorities enrolled in those districts. Table 25 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County in the 1980-1981 school year.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN CHENANGO COUNTY 1980 - 1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/ Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.4	0.1	0.4	99.1
Afton	0.5	0.1	0.6	98.8
Bainbridge Guilford	0.4	-	0.5	99.1
Greene	0.1	0.3	0.1	99.5
Mount Upton	-	-	-	100.0
New Berlin	0.8	-	0.5	98.7
Norwich	0.7	*	0.8	98.4
Otselic Valley	-	0.5	0.2	99.3
Oxford	0.7	-	-	99.3
Sherburne-Earlville	0.4	-	0.2	99.4
South New Berlin	-	-	-	100.0

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Chenango County. These are sponsored by the Delaware, Chenango, Madison, Otsego Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). These programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Delaware, Chenango, Madison Otsego BOCES Chenango Area Education Center R.D. #3 Norwich, New York 13815	Agriculture Education agriculture production agriculture mechanics ornamental horticulture conservation Health Occupations Education nurse assisting other health occupations Home Economics Education care and guidance of children

Educational Institution	Programs
Delaware, Chenango, Madison, Otsego BOCES (continued)	Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Technical Education automotive technology Trade, Industrial, Service Education air conditioning automotive body and fender automotive mechanics carpentry electrical occupations cosmetology quality food occupations

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table 26 presents a list of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Chenango County had at least 10 applicants or openings during the period October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981 (Fiscal Year 1981). Included in the table are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants-to-openings, and the percentage of job openings that the Job Service successfully placed jobseekers into. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received (A/O) can be a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of labor with skill levels satisfying employer requirements.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentages of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are five suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table 26 may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

1) Low A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled

   Generally, few applicants are available for referral compared to the volume of job openings. Occupations in this group may offer sufficient employment opportunities for jobseekers since supply does not satisfy demand.

   Example - Fabricator, Foam Rubber

2) Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

   In this case supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily.

   Example - Nursery School Attendant.

3) High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled

   Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service.

   Example - Welder, Arc

4) High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings.

Example - Manager, Retail Store

5) Applicants available but no job openings received

The State Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices.

Example - Truck Driver, Heavy

Table 26. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
CHENANGO COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1980 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational groups, total 1/	8,253	3,503	2.4	70.3
Professional, technical and managerial	4,476	2,248	2.0	73.7
Clerical and sales	921	303	3.0	52.1
Service	681	292	2.3	72.9
Farming, fishery, forestry	139	56	2.5	58.9
Processing	60	28	2.1	50.0
Machine trades	373	57	6.5	42.1
Benchwork	538	272	2.0	84.6
Structural work	488	75	6.5	60.0
Miscellaneous	577	172	3.4	52.3
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical and managerial				
Electronics technician	14	3	4.7	66.7
Counselor	10	3	3.3	0.0
Nurse, general duty	11	1	11.0	0.0
Teacher aide	22	5	4.4	40.0
Administrative assistant	16	1	16.0	0.0
General supervisor	11	2	5.5	50.0
Manager, retail store	10	1	10.0	100.0
Management trainee	34	8	4.3	25.0
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	72	24	3.0	37.5
Clerk typist	72	25	2.9	44.0
Keypunch operator	19	8	2.4	37.5
Typist	30	29	1.0	82.8
File clerk I	15	5	3.0	40.0
Clerk, general	41	3	13.7	66.7

Table 26. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Clerical and sales (cont'd)				
Bookkeeper I	36	7	5.1	57.1
Teller	18	13	1.4	23.1
Cashier II	34	7	4.9	85.7
Cashier-checker	66	20	3.3	65.0
Accounting clerk	28	6	4.7	33.3
Administrative clerk	160	29	5.5	51.7
Inventory clerk	14	22	0.6	50.0
Shipping and receiving clerk	27	5	5.4	80.0
Stock clerk	51	2	25.5	50.0
Receptionist	21	11	1.9	36.4
Teacher aide II	10	1	10.0	0.0
Sales clerk	42	3	14.0	100.0
Service				
Companion	31	12	2.6	58.3
Counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop)	20	11	1.8	81.8
Waiter/waitress, informal	81	23	3.5	60.9
Bartender	13	6	2.2	66.7
Cook (hotel, restaurant)	41	6	6.8	33.3
Cook, short order II	15	5	3.0	20.0
Cook (mess)	11	1	11.0	0.0
Kitchen helper	53	17	3.1	82.4
Cleaner, housekeeping	54	19	2.8	73.7
Nurse aide	92	15	6.1	80.0
Nursery school attendant	19	78	0.2	100.0
Guard, security	15	3	5.0	33.3
Merchant patroller	11	3	3.7	66.7
Cleaner, commercial or institutional	45	36	1.3	61.1
Cleaner, industrial	54	20	2.7	65.0
Janitor	12	0	n.a.	0.0
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	23	11	2.1	45.5
Farmworker, dairy	69	34	2.0	70.6
Farmer, general I	14	6	2.3	33.3
Machine trades				
Machinist	11	1	11.0	0.0
Production-machine tender	70	4	17.5	75.0
Automobile mechanic	57	5	11.4	40.0
Machine feeder	14	0	n.a.	0.0

Table 26. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Benchmark				
Assembler, product	20	5	4.0	60.0
Assembler, small parts	56	7	8.0	100.0
Assembler, production	25	14	1.8	52.9
Electronics assembler, developmental	62	31	2.0	77.4
Electronics assembler	99	82	1.2	86.6
Fabricator, foam rubber	5	11	0.5	27.3
Sewing machine operator	94	51	1.8	96.1
Laborer, boot and shoe	78	60	1.3	93.3
Structural work				
Automotive body repairer	24	5	4.8	80.0
Welder, arc	15	1	15.0	0.0
Welder, production line	24	7	3.4	71.4
Electrician	14	5	2.8	60.0
Operating engineer	15	2	7.5	0.0
Carpenter	29	4	7.3	50.0
Carpenter, rough	28	4	7.0	50.0
Construction worker I	65	5	13.0	60.0
Construction worker II	108	9	12.0	77.8
Maintenance repairer, building	35	3	11.7	66.7
Miscellaneous occupations				
Tractor trailer truck driver	63	3	21.0	66.7
Truck driver, heavy	43	0	n.a.	0.0
Truck driver, light	34	4	8.5	50.0
Automobile service station attendant	12	3	4.0	100.0
Packager, hand	37	45	0.8	35.6
Industrial truck operator	17	1	17.0	0.0
Laborer, stores	26	11	2.4	72.7
Material handler	200	74	2.7	56.8
Print-shop helper	22	0	n.a.	0.0

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CHENANGO COUNTY

1. Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	8,082
Rural	41,262
Families	12,881
Households	16,858

2. Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	8,699	4,867	3,832
Married	22,675	11,338	11,337
Separated	717	336	381
Widowed	3,086	495	2,591
Divorced	1,963	863	1,100

3. Housing units (all types)	18,864
Urban	3,373
Rural	15,491
Year-round housing units*	18,269
Occupied	16,858
Vacant	1,411
Seasonal/migratory units	595

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit**	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	3,405	1,841	1,564
2 persons	5,148	3,952	1,196
3 persons	2,855	2,229	626
4 persons	2,789	2,308	481
5 persons	1,515	1,294	221
6+ persons	1,146	934	212

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6
** Median persons/unit - 2.48

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	$ 286
10,000 - 14,999	484
15,000 - 19,999	782
20,000 - 24,999	1,098
25,000 - 29,999	1,007
30,000 - 34,999	999
35,000 - 39,999	741
40,000 - 49,999	1,000
50,000 - 79,999	799
80,000 - 99,999	97
100,000 - 149,999	50
150,000 - 199,999	7
200,000+	4
Median value	$30,100

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	16,715	12,467	4,248
Black	75	47	28
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	21	13	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	31	22	9
Other	16	9	7
Spanish origin householders			
White	66	38	28
Black	59	35	24

APPENDIX III

POPULATION BY AGE, 1970; BY SEX AND AGE, 1980
CHANGE IN POPULATION BY AGE, 1970-1980
CHENANGO COUNTY

Age	1970	1980			Change 1970-1980	
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Under 1	831	814	413	401	-17	-2.0
1 and 2	1,690	1,447	739	708	-243	-14.4
3 and 4	1,708	1,421	725	696	-287	-16.8
5	983	729	350	379	-254	-25.8
6	1,067	685	351	334	-382	-35.8
7-9	3,059	2,451	1,199	1,252	-608	-19.9
10-13	4,234	3,731	1,916	1,815	-503	-11.9
14	999	926	479	447	-73	-7.3
15	990	1,028	551	477	38	3.8
Under 16	15,561	13,232	6,723	6,509	-2,329	-15.0
16	943	1,113	538	575	170	18.0
17	867	1,055	538	517	188	21.7
18	712	856	462	394	144	20.2
19	507	682	332	350	175	34.5
16-19	3,029	3,706	1,870	1,836	677	22.4
20-21	n.a.	1,418	730	688	n.a.	n.a.
20-24	2,708	3,685	1,833	1,852	977	36.1
25-29	2,748	3,573	1,836	1,737	825	30.0
30-34	2,498	3,602	1,791	1,811	1,104	44.2
35-44	4,992	5,601	2,743	2,858	609	12.2
22-44	n.a.	15,043	7,473	7,570	n.a.	n.a.
25-44	10,238	12,776	6,370	6,406	2,538	24.8
45-54	5,269	4,885	2,403	2,482	-384	-7.3
55-59	2,317	2,532	1,199	1,333	215	9.3
60-64	2,054	2,366	1,107	1,259	312	15.2
65-74	2,908	3,610	1,668	1,942	702	24.1
75-84	1,749	1,859	698	1,161	110	6.3
85+	535	693	200	493	158	29.5
55 and over	9,563	11,060	4,872	6,188	1,497	15.7
All ages	46,368	49,344	24,071	25,273	2,976	6.4

n.a. = not available

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-B34, Table 35. 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, New York State Data Center.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruemtns and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished texti products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home.
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allownace, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,
2. There are no resources immediately accessible to to meet the emergency need,
3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,
4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,
5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g.,

able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which procides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black' includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not

classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

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